SRI B. SUBBAYYA SHETTY.—Three questions have been asked. Sri Ramakrishna said that action be taken under Section 50. It is a suggestion we can look into. Another question is that in the meanwhile, government may give directions. We have already called for information and would definitely take action and we would request the Chancellor to see that this is not violated in any way and that this be strictly adhered to, in respect of all three Universities. We would like to know why this quota is not observed and how to rectify it. We would request the Chancellor to appoint an enquiry officer.

Budget Estimates for 1979-80

Demands for grants

Demand Nos : 56, 57 and 58

SRI K. PRABHAKAR (Minister for Rural Development and Panchayatiraj).—

Madam, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move :

' That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,61,64.000 inclusive of the sum granted 'on account' be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year ending 31st day of March 1980 in respect of Demand No. 56 'Community Development.

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13.41.00,000 inclusive of the sum granted 'on account' be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in cours of payment during the financial year ending 31st day of March 1980 in respect of demand No. 57 'Programme for Drought Prone Areas and Small farmers Development Agency.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23.71,00,000 inclusive of the sum granted 'on account' be granted to the Government to defraly the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year ending 31st day of March 1980 in respect of demand No. 58 "Compensations and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions".

The question was proposed

MADAM DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Mr. Rajasekharan will initiate the debate.

†SRI M. V. RAJASEKHARAN (Uttarahalli).—Madam Speaker, the future of the State depends on what happens in the villages of this beautiful State called Karnataka. Unfortunately, the Minister while presenting the demands has only given the statistical report on

the performance of his Ministry. I would like to remind the Hon. Minister that the recommendations made by the Administrative Reforms Commission with regard to the presentation of the deamands of the different Ministries must also contain the performance budget. I am happy that some of the Ministers who are here, have presented the Performance Budget. Madam Speaker, that would have given us some insight to the fact as to how this department has functioned to give the benefits to the rural poor but unfortunately, that has not been done.

Madam Speaker, the second point that I would urge through you is that this Government should here after give utmost attention in providing the social audit about the performance of various schemes which are taken us for the benefit of the rural poor. While saying that I would like to quote what the famous economist of the recent century has said : Dr. E.F. Schumacher in his book 'Small is Beautiful' has stated :

> "That the poor needmost of all is simple things-building materials, clothing, household goods, agricultural implements, and a better return for their agricultural products. They also most urgently need in many places : trees, water and crop storage facilities. Most agricultural populations would be helped immediately if they could themselves do the first stages of processing of their products. All these are ideal fields for intermediate technology."

Madam Speaker, these objectives which not only the Ministry but everybody who is concerned about the future of this country should keep in their mind. While saying that I would just give number of critical analysis of the report which is before us.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಹೆಚ್. ಪಟೇಲ್ :—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೆ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು, ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಬಹುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಬೊಮ್ಮಾಯಿ :—ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರೂ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳವರ ಉತ್ತರ ಪೇಟೆಂಟ್ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

MADAM DEPUTY SPEAKER :—I do not think you should say all these things.

SRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN.—Madam Speaker, according to the report out of Rs. 18 l. kl.s provided for the Community Development Programme during the year 1978-79 only Rs. 9 lakhs was spent. This is upto the end of December 1978 That means to say they have not spent nearly 50% of the budget allotment placed at their disposal. I do not know whether they have been able to spend within 3 months the total budget which was meant for that particular Departments

However, I am happy this year they have alloted Rs. 40 lakhs. Here again I would like to bring to the notice of the Government through you Madam Speaker that this amount again is very meagre. I just quote one or two instances. According to the 1971 Census we have population of 2,92, 99,000 and odd. Out of this in the villages we have 2,21,76,000 and odd. So what this meagre amount is sufficient ? Therefore, I appeal to the Government that they must reconsider of giving more money to the Rural Development Work.

Now, coming to the roads, again the amount is very meagre They have provided Rs. 7.50 lakhs. It is not sufficient for the improvement of rural roads. And, then, under the loan to the Village Panchayats for creation of remunerative assets they have allotted Rs. 10 lakhs. Madam Speaker, we have in this State more than 8,000 Village Panchayats. If you divided this Rs. 10 lakhs, each Village Panchayats would be able to receive less than Rs. 100/-. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister what sort of remunerative assets the Village Panchayats are in a postion to receive out of the budget sanctioned. It is highly negligble. This shows how this Government is treating so far as rural development is concerned. In this House the Chief Minister and other Ministers, time and again telling that they are for the rural poor. The facts which are before us would prove how negligent they are towards rural poor.

Then, coming to the general sectors scheme they have given some figures about the incentive awards given to Mahilas Mandals and amounts provided for training to associate women workers. In this connection I would liks to ask a question. Are these Mahila Mandals necessary for the rural areas ? These Mahila Mandals as you know have been fashioned more or less on the lines of the Western system Because I have got my personal experience. If you go to the villages you can observe that the President of this Mahila Mandal come from upper strata or wives of Taluk Board Presidents. These are people who come from privileged class occupy the Presidentship of these Mahila Mandals. If that is so, will they able to meet the needs of the rural poor. Here again they have provided some amount for training to associate Women Workers. As you all know very well inl this country particularly in the rural areas 50% of them come from labour force. I would urge this Government to provide training for them in various skills. Now this report says that we are providing some training facilities to associate workers I do not know what type of training they are going to provide ?

SRI R. GUNDU RAO.—Women are more sincere......

SRI M. V. RAJASEKHARAN.—Madam Speaker, they say they are sending them for training for 15 days outside. Here again I would say our women in the villages are not in a position to go out of the village because they are the bread earners in the villages. I do not think many people would be able to join this training programme because most of the women in villages may not be able to go out of the village. It is only the privileged class people can have this training and it will be a sort of picknic for them Therefore I urge upon this this Government to change their policy so far as constitution of Mahila Mandals are concerned.

11-30 A. M.

With regard to the Applied Nutrition Programme I am extremly sorry to see the way in which this Government has treated this particular serious situation developing in the rural areas. Here I would to mention how thousands and millions of young children are becoming blind and incapacitated. My heart burns when I see this programe has been give a very very casual treatment and I would urge that let the entire State be covered by this programme. No less a person than the President of World Bank Mr. Macnamara has said how millions of poor children are becoming blind in the Third World countries. So, let us think about this because they are going to be our future citizens. What are you going to do if hundreds and thousands of them are going to be incapacitated and what are you going to provide them? should we not seriously think now so that they can be better fed. We always talk about rural people and say that they are not able to get ranks and more marks, whenever they seek admission to various technical colleges in the Universities and else where. How can these poor children study because in the formative stages their mind and brain have been very much affected, their body growth has been very much affected. When such is the situation, how do you expect them to study well? These are some of the basic issues to which I hope Government would give attention. Let the Government come out with a bigger plan to include all the blocks of the taluks under the Applied Nutrition Programme and I am sure they will be able to find funds for this not only within the country but also from outside because I know the World Bank is very eager to see that this programme is given to priority.

The next point I would like to touch upon is the way in which panchayatiraj institution have been treated. For 10 years we did not have elections. Here I would like to quote article 40 of the Constitution. It says:

"The State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self goverment."

I would like to see that this Government comes out with a legislation to see that such things do not occur in future. When we say that we give the utmost attention to democracy, I want to point out that democracy functions through panchayatiraj institution and we must see that every opportunity is given to the people at the grass root level to think, to plan and to implement the programmes undertaken for the good of the people. I am very sorry to see the way in which this Government has treated the panchayatiraj institutions. Here again assuming that these institutions should function well, what are the facilities which we have now made available to train those people. In the Asokh Mehta Committee Report and in varions other reports I find that they have made very good suggestions to see that some training programmes are initiated to train the official of these institutions not only the officials but also the non-officials Therefore. I would urge that they must at least set up training centres in every district so that both the officials and non-officials would be able to receive the necessary training so that they can function effectively.

Coming to the rural Water Supply Pragramme, you have bees a witness just a few minutes ago our members have been anxioun about scarcity of water in the rural areas. If you go through the various Call Attention Motions and Matters under Rule 312 which have been raised in this House, you will understand the gravity of the situation and how people have been suffering without water. According to their own statistics 8202 villages do not have any drinking water. That means, one third of the villages in Karnataka do not have drinking water facilities. I am sorry that the Minister always comes out with out with statements that it has been noted, that necessary instrnctions have been issued and that the work is going to be taken up immediately, I have been hearing this for the last one year in this House. I would ask the Hon. Minister if the water connection is stopped today will the Minister and his children keep quiet. I am realy sorry how this Government functions in such a casual and careless way when it comes to providing certain facilities in the rural areas, Is it because they are just ignorant or because they are keeping quiet or because they are not able to raise these issues. I am sorry for small matters we spend hours together in this House and this has become the practic. Without casting any reflection I feel very much depressed when I see that we spend a lot of time on very flimsy matters. But when it comes to the question

of vital issues and problems concerning the future of millinos of people in the rural areas, we just try to ignore and just push them. I am sorry to say that sometimes the Chair also does not find time to discuss these matters.

MADAM DEPUTY SPEAKER.—I would like to clarify that whenever there was an important subject I never tried to push it aside.

SRI M. V. RAJASEKHARAN.—I am not making a general remark. I know you have been very kind. I also know that you have got good knowledge about rural area and their problems. Therefore I would like to get an assurance from the Hon. Minister in this behalf. Let him fix up a time and say that within that time all the problems connected with drinking water in the rural areas will be solved. Is he in a position to give that undertaking here and if not, what are the reasons for not being able to do so.

Coming to the pipe water supply programme under National Rural water Supply Programme I read some of conditions which they have put. I would urge the Hon. Minister to take up this matter in the Cabinet and set that all those conditions are removed because we have to give the highest priority in providing drinking water to the poor people When such is the case, there should not be any conditions whatsoever put and particularly I am much a against asking the village panchayats to provide 10% of the budgeted estimate for giving piped water supply. Will the same condition be put in cities like Bangalore and Mysore?

I am afraid that is not the situation. Therefore I would urge the Government to see that such conditions are removed, when it is the qu stion of providing minimum needs.

Coming to the maintenance of borewells and pipes, this point has been raised time and again on the floor of the House. The Chief Minister made a statement stating that they have constituted a separate establishment to go into this and see that wherever it is necessary immediate action is taken. Here again it amuses me how action is not taken. They have evolved a coloured card system to be sent by the B.D.O. concerned to the Deputy Commissioner who in turn will send to the Executive Engineer concerned and he will attend to the repair. I would like to know whether this particular scheme is put into operation. We have not seen it any where. I myself have been making a lot of complaints and I am sorry to say that it is going to be a pious desire on the part of the Government. I would urge that this Government must do something immediately to see that wherever complaint is received with regard to improper functioning of the borewell they must immediately rush a mobile workshop to the

field and repair which should not take more than an hour. Will the Hon. Minister give us the figures with regard to the number of complaints received throughout the State about the non-functioning of the borewells' the time scheduled during which they have repaired, so that we may know the difficulties of the Government.

Coming to the drought prone areas, some figures have been given. of course I am happy that a lot of attention is paid and I also appreciate the steps taken by this department to give at least attention because in these areas a lot of poor people live. It is always the case that if at all a poor man has got lands it is in the dry area. Therefore as far as providing more funds under the programme is concerned, I would like to appeal to the Chief Minister that this programme must be given more funds so that the poorest of the poor will be able to have the benefit of this particular Scheme. Mention is made about minor irrigation, soil conservation and afforestation. With regard to soil conservation, as I was speaking at the time of Budget on Agriculture demand, though the scheme is very good in the implementation there has been a lot of pilferages. Unless the Government keeps a vigilant eye on how the money is being spent, it is going to a waste. The other day I was going through the report of the Public Accounts Committee and in certain places they have made a scathing remark. I hope the Hon. Minister will take due note about the remarks already made in the P.A.C. report, With regard to afforestation we have got unlimited scope. Here, I would like to quote what the great economist Dr. E F. Schumacher has said:

> "I will give you the simplest of all possible examples of self-help. The Good Lord has given her (India) a variety of trees, unsurpassed anywhere in the world. One of the greatest teachers of India was the Buddha who included in his teaching the obligation of every good Buddhist that he should plant and see to the establishment of one tree at least every five years. Just imagine you could establish an ideology which would make it obligatory for every able-bodied person in India, man, woman and child to do that little thing—to plant and see to the establishment of one tree a year five years recurring. This, in a five year period would give you 2000 million established trees......the economic value of such an enterprise, intelligently conducted would be greater than anything that has ever been promised by any one India's Five Year Plans. It could be done without a penny of foreign aid; there is no problem of savings and investment. It would produce foodstuffs, fibre building material,

shade, water, almost anything that man really needs. What sort of education is this, if it prevents us from thinking of things ready to be done immediately."

I would like to ask one question. Why have t ey not given attention to this? Even under the rural works programme you talk about creating remunerative assets. Afforestation is certainly a remunerative asset. You must also consider the ecological balance which is now being threatened in our country. I am sorry to state that as far as forest wealth is concerned, we are very much lacking. Today is 26th may and till now we have not had good showers. What are the reasons? Our forest wealth is denuded every day, every minute. Are we taking equal steps to see that forest wealth is created? We may end up very soon with this area becoming desert. Therefore at least under this drought prone area or under rural works programme, let the Government give highest priority for afforestation. That is the only way to get back the ecological Balance we had a hundred years ago. I come from a village near Kanakapura. There was a time when we go anywhere in Bangalore we used to hear that good firewood or charcoal from Kanakapura was famous. Everybody used to have the same opinion. Now the forest wealth has denuded for the last so many years with the result that even in my own village it is difficult to get firewood for cooking purposes and it has become serious. These are some of my comments with regard to the D.P.A.P. programmes which the Department has initiated.

Coming to the incentive and rural development programme, there have been programmes to help the rural poor, particularly the small farmers. S.F.D.A. is meant to better the living conditions of a small farmer. While providing certain assistance to the small farmer, the facilities which have been offered for his betterment are inadequate. I would like to quote the example of my own constituency here. In one village known as Kaglipur there are a number of small farmers, particulary landless agricultural labourers who have got less than one acre of land, about 200 of them have come forward to avail the credit facilities. When I approached the concerned officer he says that the particular society in that area has become a defaulter with the result that these farmers will not be able to get money. These credit societies, more or less, have been dominated by a class who have got very good means, who have got interest in other business, and they are the people who have become defaulters. Should a small farmer, agricultural labourer, artisan suffer because of the crime committed by the people not paying the loan, and the Government which talks always about helping the poor people have got the out-dated regulations and procedures which are coming in

the way of progress of poor people in the rural areas. Therefore I suggest to the Government that let them get these rules and procedures examined and see that they are forth with changed so that the small farmer would be able to get the deal. I would like to recall what President Macnamara has said with regard to the small farmer, and how they have been just keeping mum with regard to the develop mental activities which are progressing in the State because of the fact most of the Plans drawn for their betterment are drawn by the people who have no knowledge about their problems and are implemented by the people who have no commitment to the work. Therefore, I would urge that this Government should take up such measures which would help the small farmer so that he would be able to get the needed credit and get the needed facilities.

After having given a critical analysis about this, I would like now to deal with some of the critical issues, in general terms, which are very relevant to the growth of economy in the rural areas. One of the most important thing in the process of development is to involve the people, because in a country like ours we have got vast resources of human asset which we have to make use of. Unfortunately, while considering the resources we always negleted the human resources which are available right in the village. This is what Chairman Mao Tse Tung has said with regard to the human resources, particularly of people of rural areas:

"Of all things in the world, people are most precious.," Have we got a programme to involve them in the process of development? Government has failed to achieve the required targets because we have not involved the people in the process of development. The people look upon those programmes at only that of Government, but not as concerning their development. Development means uplift-ment. But upliftment to whom? Particularly we have to keep this factor consistently in our view. Whenever we talk about providing assistance to the poor people, we must see--here I would like to say that three things ars most important, i.e., who participates in the entire process of development, who decides and who benefits. If these three things are kept consistently in our view, then I am sure all our development programmes will certainly give the need benefits to the poor people. But, it is not the case. Therefore, instead of deciding the things at the top level, instead of planning at the top level and instead of taking a decision at the top level for their benefits on what we feel is good, if we can involve them in the process of planning, in the process of implementation and in the process of ebaluation, that would give, to my mind, better results. The most important thing here is, identifying the felt needs of the people based on

the local resources. This is where we have been neglected, and that is the reason why all our Five Year Plans have failed to deliver the goods; because we do not take the felt needs of the area, the felt needs of the people and the felt needs of the family and we do not take into consideration the local resources which are available, including human resources. That is why we have failed in most of our plans. Even after 30 years of planned development in this country, what do you see in the rural areas? You see the same poverty, you see the same type of roads the same type of huts. and the people there have become more poorer. and that is the picture that we see.

SRI R. GUNDU RAO.—But not the same people!

SRI M. V. RAJASEKHARAN.—That is true. Unfortunately, you have made them to die very early. Therefore, Madam Speaker, we must identify the target groups who are to benefit from our programmes and orient our programmes so that particular sector of population would be able to get the required benefits.

They must be involved in the process of planning. in the decision making machinery and also in the implementation. In the name of peoples participation if we go on increasing the number of bureaucracy. we will be let where we are.

12 NOON

Coming to the growth rate, the other day the Hon. Chief Minister present a very interesting and rosy document. I must congratulate the government because to some extent we have made advancement in our State because of the partcular approach we have taken. I must congratulate as far as rural question of accellerating the growth in the rural areas are concerned I am one who would not mix up party-politics: As far as rural development is concerned. every political party should be involved; every politician should rise above party-politics because in the rural areas there are no parties, A villagers is anxious to earn his daily bread. Atleast in the field of rural development we should not bring in party-politics. While congratulating this government in regard to the document which they have presented in regard to funds which are allocated to the rural sector. But what I mean to submit to you is, the growth rate is not a reflection of the real increase in the quality of life of the poor man. Hon. Chief Minister stated that the State is moving towards the highest income (per capita) in the country. Unfortunately the growth rate and the per capita income will have no meaning to poor people living in the rural areas because the growth is not equitably reaching the poor and this has been proved by vearious documents presented and written by experts.

Here again I would like to quote what Mr. MacNamara the World Bank President for the 40 Developing countries in which India is also included has said that 20% received 55% of the national income while the rest 80% received only 5 percent of the national income. There is a severe degrees of neglet. This is what the gowth-rate has ment to the poor people. Therefore we must be very careful whenever we talk of growth rate and per capita income. Take for example Saudi Arabia; today it has the highest per capita income because of their oil richness and look at their rural areas. the common people have no water to drink. Let us not therefore go by these figures because in the modern context and in the present social order these points have become irrelevant because the per capita income or the GNP is ment to help a very marginal section of population.

While coming to the partisipation of weaker section in the Panchayati Raj institutions, I am sorry thogut the Minister comes from that section, he has completely led down the interests of the weaker section. I would like to make an accusation against him. What is the use of his being the head of the administration, how are the panchayats functioning, how are the taluk boards functioning, whether tho weaker sections getting real share according to their population at least? I am sorry to make this observation because the weaker sections are not allowed to participate effectively in the Panchayati Raj institutions. What is the social structure in a village. Most of the members of the panchayats come from the upper class. Though we have made reservations, the members of the panchayats who have come under the reservations are not able even to put forth their grievances in the meetings of the village panchayats same is the case with the Taluk Development Board because constantly coercion is being exercised in these bodies. They are put under threat. I would like to know from this Government what is the mechanism they are going to develop to see that such things could not be practised. The Constitution of India has envisaged a very important role for the State in the protection and promotion of education and social and economic interests of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes. Specifically article 46 of the Indian Constitution States "the State shall promote with special care educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the SC/STs and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. Dr. Ashok Mehta's Committee report has come out with startling disclosures with regard to the SCs/STs members in the Panchayati Raj institutions and how they are illtreated there and how undue influence has been used by powerful and

economically better off sections to prevent weaker section in effectively participating in the election process. We have been reading this in the newspapers. What is this Government has done to stop those things. Even the nominated and co-opted member are manipulated to the line of the dominant section of the panchayats.

If you take the statistics, there is on panchayat which has got the full representation of the SCs/STs according to their population in that particular area. I would like to know why this Government is so callous. When there is a constitutional provision and when there are many reports which have just come out with startling disclosures but even then this government is keeping quiet. But I know this government would certainly try to take political advantage of these things. That is the reason why when I said that as far as thhse issues are concerned, there should not be any political consideration, these must be above-party-politics because the weaker sections are suffering because of certaion lacuna in our existing social system. It is the duty of every political party to see that such things are rectified, and due recognition is given so that they can play their full role in the development of Panchayati Raj institutions and the democracy at the grass-root level is strengthened.

Coming to the allocation of funds, you have stated that 18% of the budget should be kept in every panchayat and the Taluk Board for the benefit of the SC/STs. Are we spending that amount judiciously? Even that meagre amount which has been kept for their benefit is not being spent today. I would like to appeal to this Government through you that funds should be allotted for their betterment on the basis of population which they have got in that area and also it must be seen that those benefits which are made available are properly distributed. You are aware that 1/5 of the population of our country belongs to SC/STs. According to 1971 Census' we have got the population of 15 percent SCs; and 7½ per cent STs. So. 22.5 percent of polulation belongs to SC/STs in the country. If they are not allowed to function effectively.—whether it is Panchayat Raj or Taluk Board—how do you expect that this country should grow and achieve better results. when you shut out nearly 1/5 of the population. I hope that this Government will take necessary steps to see that the lacuna is set right. Again, I would like to quote some of the reports which have been brought out time and again. But unfortunately we ignore these reports. We just constitute these Committees to satisfy their ego. We just put these reports in the cupboard. I would like to draw the attention of the House that in 1961 Committee was constituted under the Charimanship of

Sri Jayaprakash Narayan. This was appointed by the Government of India in October 1961, specifically to study how the community development organisations or Panchayat Institutions are promoting the economic development of these sections. In the report, they observed that the community development programme in the country has vital programmes with important achievements to its credit. At best, however, it has to be by focus. One focus being the block and the other comparitively progressive well-todo villages responsive to the beneficial changes. Several changes that have undergone from time to time, have not materially altered the basic fact that it is pending to progress more as an ordinary development programme rather than community development programme. And this distinction is very crucial. The Study group recommends that the funds and the grants should only be devoted to schemes involving community participation specially benefiting weaker sections. This is what Jayaprakash Naravan Committee report says. Has this Government taken note of it? They could put the blame on the Government of India. The Government which always claim to be for the weaker sections and down-trodden what they have done for this report? Again the weaker sections must play an important role in the political system of our country. They must be allowed to play their full role. Unless that is done, there is no use of providing other benefits. Because, in politics they can be equal partners as far as decision making is concerned. Here, I would like to say that in spite of these programmes the problem of weaker sections primarily relates to the question of widest participation in our election. Here, I would like to quote what Dr. Ambedkar said in this regard.

> " It is wrong to say that the problem of untouchability is a social problem; the problem is fundamentally political problem ".

Therefore, it is time to strengthen the political right of the weaker section and the disability put on them should be removed—not by giving benefits here and there that is what this Government is doing for their political purpose, but by giving fula political rights. So, weaker sections should get adequate and proper representation in all Panchayat Raj institutions. Seats should be reservsd in all these bodies specifically to the landless agricultural labourers, Today more than 40 million rural agricultural labourers are living in rural areas and more than 90 per cent of them belong to SC/STs. Do they have representation on our Panchayat Raj Institutions? That is why Madam Speaker, I would like to make a suggestion. Let them have a separate council of agricultural land-less labourers,

small farmers and village artisans so that they could function effectively and have equal political partnership in political decisions. To protect the interest of the weakersections, political support is necessary. Therefore, again Ashok Mehtha Committee report, which has been just out, suggested that the Committee of the Legislature should go into the details of the programmes of weaker sections and their implementation and I hope that this Government will take into consideration these aspects. I know there is a Legislature Committee of this House under the very able Chairmanship of Mr. Armugham. But this Committee's report tells us how the various Government organisations Corporations, and the Government departments are behaving as fas as these weaker sections are concerned. But they don't deal with other problems of election etc. That is why Ashok Mehtha Committee report made the suggestion that they must be given due share in politics etc., They have proposed to set up Social Justice Committee with the Chairman coming from SC/STs and I hope that this Government would take note of these recommendations and do the needful.

Coming to the problems of the rural folk, one of the things we forget is about the needed technology that is required for the rural folk. They have not been given due consideration in this country. We are very happy that the 'Arya Bhatta' has been put into the space. But we don't bother about the requirements of the poor labourer. The poor labourer needed good tools so that his hands could be more efficient. I would like to know what is that we have done in this matter? Whether we have paid sufficient attention to upgrade the skills of these labourers? We have got large number of Engineering Colleges in the State. I would like to know how many such Colleges have got this concern? Have they paid any attention to upgrade their skill in rural areas? You will be surprised to know that the poor blacksmith doesn't have good tools. Why should we not give attention to such problems of rural folk. A large number of farmers have got small plots to irrigate. Have we developed technology to see that whatever little water is there, is impounded? We have not. You are prepared to spend millions of rupees to develop sophisticated machines which have no relevance to the poor people.

[Mr. Chairman (SRI VEERAPPA MOILY) in the Chair]

Construction of small feeder channels, marketing and storage facilities and community health schemes should receive top priority. Why not our Government take full advantage of food for work programme, where the Government of India is willing to make available any amount. The Minister also represents the constituency,

which falls in my district—Nelamangala Taluk; once it was my Parliamentary constituency and so I have got full knowledge of the situation there as far as the rogots are concerned. I am not exaggrating if I make the statement that most of the roads system is catering to the needs of the urban people. They have not given any attention to have interconnected roads from village to village. The other day my very good friend and Hon. Minister for Transport Mr. Gundu Rao was telling that we are going to provide express buses from capital to district headquarters. Will he be able to provide express buses from the taluka headquarters and district headquarters to the villages? I do not blame him because we are in that type of circle where we feel unable to get out of it. That is why, Mr. Chairman, I would request that the Minister and Rural Development Department should pay immediate attention to this and take utmost interest to have these village communnication roads and take them up on a top priority basis.

Regarding rural institutions, we have got the credit societies These institutions have to develop into self-sustaining and self-generating rural institutions at the grass-root level. Unless we develop such institutions at the village level in this manner, no amount of your development can be sustained and you have the proof before you. After spending thousands of crores of rupees under the community development programme you see the same type of village, village community and people living in utter misery and poverty. We have not created self-sustaining rural institutions at the grass-root level. Therefore, I would appeal to this Government that they must give utmost attention to create such institutions. Recently, the Government of India has come out with a massive plan to assist the State Governments to organise the rural labour. Why not the Government take advantage of that and see that the rural labour organisations are properly educated and properly trained so that they can be equal partners in the process of development in the villages?

Coming to the administration, since the date of the initiation of the community development programmes, there have been much discussions both on the floor of this House, on the floor of the Parliament and on the floors of many State Legislatures and various committies were constituted to give reports, but what have they done? Including the Balwant Roy Mehta Committee report, what have all these committees done? Mr. Chairman, therefore, I would appeal to the government to see that the entire administration is geared to meet the developmental needs. We must create a development cadre. In fact, the recent report of the Ashoka Mehta Committee strongly recommends it. I have no hesitation to say that we have got the best

type of civil service system in this country. We are second to none compared to the various countries, including the developing countries but when it comes to the rural development we need to change our tactics. We do have very good civil servants in this country to-day. Particularly, I am happy that we have now a Commissioner and special Secretary who is development-oriented. We do have a number of officers in the State who feel for the rural poor and who would like to get themselves involved in the developmental processes and who are willing to understand the problems of the rural poor. but that is not sufficient. We must have a cadre exclusively for village-oriented development. All these years, our civil service has been oriented to administer law and collect revenue.

It has been entrusted with the regulatory work. The persons who are entrusted with the regulatory function always rules bound, procedure bound and they would like to take themselves insulated with certain amount of direction because they know that there will be some attack. But in the process of developing economy that situation has to be completely changed. Mr. Chairman, Sir, very often the Officers from Revenne Department are being transferred to Development Department and this create problems also. How is it possible if a person who is regulating the law and order situation in this State was all of a sudden transferred to the Rural Development Work can get himself acquainted with this work. Because in the regulatory system it always exercises the authority. But in the development system you have to understand the problems; you have to sit on par with the people. You should be humble. There is no question of exercising any authority there. Therefore, I appeal to this Government through you Sir that they should give utmost consideration in creating a special cadre to watch the Development Departments. Mr. Chairman, Sir, here again I would like to quote what the World Bank Chairman has said. I quote :

12-30 P.M.

> "No programme will have small farmers. If it is designed by those who have no knowledge of their problems, it is done not in the interest for their future."

So, Sir, the accountability of the local Officers the Panchayat Raj Institutions is a most important and crucial issue. Unless the local Officers are accountable to the Panchayat body about their performance, about their work, how do you expect them to be efficient ? T is point we have to consider and I hope this Government will take due note of this.

Now, coming to the educational system I pointed out in the beginning itself that though they are general in nature they are very relevant to the process of development which is taking place in the rural areas. Now, what is that education system we have in rural parts. Here again I would like to quote what Dr. E. F. Schumacher has said. He says "What sort of education is, if it prevents us from thinking of things ready to be done immediately?". This exactly where we are. Take for example, our schools which are functioning at the Village level ie., Primary school, Middle Schools and high schools have no relevance to the work which is being carried on there. Because they know nothing of agriculture, they know nothing of Horticulture, they know nothing of nutrition and they know nothing of Animal Husbandary or Health and sanitation Therefore, I feel we should close down our schools and Colleges and start learning......

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಭಾಸ್ಕರಶೆಟ್ಟಿ—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರರು ಒಂದು ಗಂಟೆ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ನಿಮಿಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವವರು ಈ ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ೯ ಜನರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಕಡೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನರಿದ್ದಾರೋ ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಛೇರ್ಮನ್—ಅವರು ಇನ್ನು ೫ ನಿಮಿಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಗಿಸಿಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

SRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN—Sir, we can see the paradox which is existing in the rural areas. There are large number of unemployed youth who are graduates holding M.A. and M.Sc degrees on the one side and on the other we do not have any skilled people in the villages who can repair the pumpsets which are going wrong; who can repair the machine which is going wrong. And we do not have Carpenters, Blacksmiths and the washermen. This is the state of affairs we are witnessing in our rural areas. Therefore, I would ask is this present education has any relevance to our conditions? I would like to say that the educational institutions should give highest priority in providing training in practical skills rather than training them in theoritical knowledge. The intellectual resources must be fully used to solve the problems of the rural poor and I hope that this Government will give needed attention so far as this problem is concerned.

Coming to the financial resources I am sorry to state that the position is far from satisfactory. What is the present income of a Panchayat? It does not get more than Rs 10,00/-. Then, how do you except them to function effectively; Therefore I urge that this Government should allocate more funds to the Panchayat Institutions Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate our Chief Minister for having taken the bold step at the National Development Council Meeting and the having urged upon them to place more finance at the disposal of for States.

Will he agree to constitute a Finance Commission at the Stats level which will go into the details of sh ring the resources of thie State between the Panchayatiraj institutions and the State Government and give more powers and more resources to the Panchayats. I hope he would certain consider it and hope he would not allow any interference from the State Capital in the functioning of the panchayatiraj institutions. At present the State is reluctant to share their own resources between the State and the districts. Financial resource should be placed at the disp sal of the panchayatiraj institution so that they will be able to play a very important role. In this context the Mysore University had conducted a semi ar on the revitalisation of the panchayatiraj institutions in Karnataka in the month of October 1978 and they have come out with various suggestions, which have be n made and quoted here time and again and again their comments as to how the resources are most inadequate. Here again, the Kondaji Basappa Committee which was set up h s recommended that the full share of land revenue which has come to the State Exchequer should be giv n to the panchayitiraj institutions. Not only that I would request that this Government should consider whether they can share a portion of the sales tax with the panchayatiraj institutions and also the proceeds of new taxes so the panchayatiraj institutions can function more effectively and give more benefits.

Apart from financial resource the Government should also consider mobilising the rural l bour wealth through shramadan movement Government should consider that shramadan is a source of capital. As far as taking up rural inter-communication roads, minor irriga ion works, building up channels are co cerned, why not the Government say that in a particular week in a mon h t is particular area should contribute so many hou s of labour to do that work, That can be a good source of labour force which we can very well employ for creating remunerative assets. Therefore, I would suggest that his Government should make available more financial resources for the pancha yatiraj institutions and must be willing to share I hope the Hon. Finance Minister who is present will also take note of it because after all what happens or does not happen as I said in the b ginning decides the future of the State.

As far as panchayatiraj institutio s are concerned, one lacuna I have observed every time when the elections are held all political parties are accu ed of political interference and all the political parti s accuse the officers of taking sides. I would like to make a sugges ion here to the Government that let the Government constitute a statutory election body to be in c arge of all panchayat elections and there should not be any room to supersede the panchayats and

even if a particular panchayat is found to grossly misuse its power and funds, it should only be suspended or superseded for not more than 6 months.

There should be a State Level Committee to monitor and evalute all the programmes connected with rural development. Here I would like to suggest that these committees should be set up both at the political level and also at the official level. At the political level the Chief Minister should be the Chairman and all the Ministers belonging to the different development departments must be the members and this committee should review once a month all the progress concerning rural development programmes. At the official level the Chief Secretary should be the Chairman of this committee and all the heads of development departments, the Secretaries and Special Commissioners of the development departments should be the members. The same thing should continue at the lower levels also. There should be a committee at the district level, at the taluka level and at the panchayat level so that these committees can keep a close watch over the functioning of the panchayatiraj institutions so that they can monitor and evalute the whole programme meant for the rural poor and I hope Government will take note of these suggestions and do the needful.

I will be failing in my duty if I do not make a reference to the rule of newspapers in developing the panchayatiraj institutions. I am extremely sorry to make this point that Press in our country have thoroughly failed to reflect the aspirations of the rural poor and the role the panchayatiraj institutions can play. What do we say in every day's papers? The moment I open the paper I find some sensational news about murders, about suicide and about political bickerings. Are these things going to have any bearing on the development of this country ? The majority of the columns are filled with these sensational news. This must cause concern to us because today in a democratic set up the newspapers can play a very important role equal as important as legislatures. Therefore. I would appeal to the newspaper people, newspaper agency that they should give more and also more columns to bring out how each panchayatiraj institution is functioning They must give a special column for this. I therefore feel that we must put all our energies together and all of us must forget our party rivalries as I pointed out in the beginning and individual difference and see that rural Karnataka is provided with a quality of life of which all of us should feel proud. I would like to quote what the famous novelist Leo Tolstoy has said.—

"I sit on a man's back, choking him and making him carry me, yet assure myself and others, that I am sorry for him,

and wish to lighten his load, by all possible means, except by getting off his back."

With these observations I conclude my speech.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಜಯದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್ (ಚಾಮುಂಡೇಶ್ವರಿ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಈ ರೂರಲ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕಮ್ಯುನಿಟಿ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ರಾಜಶೇಖರನ್ ಅವರು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಒಂದು ಮನೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು. ಈ ಒಂದು ಕಮ್ಯುನ್ನಿಟಿ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಅಥವಾ ರೂರಲ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಮಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತನ್ನ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ಆದಾಯ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಹಿಂದೆ ಯಾವ ಆದಾಯವಿತ್ತು, ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮಾಡಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಈಗ ಉದ್ಭವವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ೨ ಕೋಟಿ ೨೫ ಲಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಸುಮಾರು ೩೦ ಸಾವಿರ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು ೮೪೦೦ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಗಳು, ೧೭೫ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಚುನಾಯಿಸಿ ಈ ಒಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಂಥ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಏನಿದೆ ಈ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಎಕನಾಮಿಕ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸಿವಿಕ್ ಫೆಸಿಲಿಟೀಸ್ ಎಂದು ಎರಡು ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಾರ್ಯ ಆಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಈ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ನಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಅದು ಖರ್ಚಾಗುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಯಾವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಆಗಬೇಕು, ಯಾವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕಾನೂನು ರೀತ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಆ ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಆ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿವೆಯೋ ಅಥವಾ ಇಲ್ಲದೇಹೋದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರ ರೂಪವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ, ಆ ಒಂದು ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ ದರೆ, ಯಾವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಅವರಿಗೆ ವಿಕೇಂದ್ರಿಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಈ ಒಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನರಿಗೆ ತಲುಪುತ್ತದೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಇವತ್ತು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವಿಚಾರ ವಿನಿಮಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಲು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇವತ್ತು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಟ್ಟದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು—ಈ ಎರಡು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳೇನಿವೆ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕ್ರೋಢೀಕರಿಸಿ ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಮುಖ್ಯ. ಮೊನ್ನೆತಾನೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಗಾಡ್ಗೀಲ್ ಥಿಯರಿಯನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಹಣಕಾಸನ್ನು ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥ ಮಾಡು ವಂಥಾದ್ದು ಗಾಡ್ಗೀಲ್ ಥಿಯರಿ. ಅದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಆದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ವರ್ಕೌಟ್‌ಮಾಡಿ ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆಯೋ, ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೂ ಉಳಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ. ಅಶೋಕ ಮೆಹತಾರವರ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಷನ್‌ಗೆ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ತರಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಲೋಕಲ್ ಬಾಡೀಸ್‌ಗೆ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ, ಮನಸ್ಸಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಥವಾ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ಅದು ಪೂರ್ಣ ವಾಗಿ ಆಗುತ್ತದೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎನ್ನುವ ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸೆ ಉಂಟಾಗಿ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ, ವಿವರ ವಾದ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆಡಳಿತ ವಿಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಹಣಕಾಸನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡದೆ ಯಾವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯೋ ಇರಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯ ವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೋ? ೧೯೫೨ರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಒಂದು ಕಮ್ಯುನಿಟಿ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಮನ್ನು ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ತಂದೆವೋ ಆಗ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ವಿಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿದೆವು. ಆಗ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂದರೆ ಆಗಿನ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಎಡರುತೊಡರುಗಳು ಆಗಿರಬಹುದು, ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಯಾವ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳು ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆ, ಆದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಮೆಂಡ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ತರ

ಬೇಕೇ, ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಬಿಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೇ ಎಂದು ನಾವು ಇವತ್ತು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ನಾವು ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ, ತಮಗೆ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಇವತ್ತು ಈ ವರದಿಯ Pattern of Financil Assistance, ನಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ UNICEFನಿಂದ ಕೇಂದ್ರಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಏಯ್ಡ್‌ನಿಂದ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಮಟ್ಟಧಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಆದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ತಾವು ಒಂದು ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬಲ್ಲಿರಿ. ಇದನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಒಂದು ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗೆ ೩೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಸುಮಾರು ೩೦೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾರ್ಟಿಕಲ್ಚರ್, ಪೌಲ್ಟ್ರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಫಿಷರೀಸ್ ಮುಂತಾದ ಬಾಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ೩೦೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅಚ್ಚುಕಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಅವರು ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ? ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಿನ್ನೆಯ ದಿವಸ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ನಾವು ಸುಮಾರು ೬೦ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್‌ನ್ನು ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ೪೦ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟರಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ನಾವು ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಆಕ್ಟಿವಿಟೀಗೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಶೇಕಡ ೬೦ ರಷ್ಟು ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಆಕ್ಟಿವಿಟೀಸ್‌ಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಹಣ ಯಾವ ಯಾವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಛಾನಲ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಇದೆ. ಇವತ್ತು ಏನಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದರೆ, ನಾವು ಪಂಚಾಯಿತ ರಾಜ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾನೂನು ರೀತ್ಯಾ ಅವಕಾಶಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೂ, ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ, ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿಯೇಟ್‌ನಿಂದ ಅಂದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿವರೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಚೈನ್ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಆ ಚೈನನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಮೇಲಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತಬೇಕು. ನಾವು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಉಳಿದಿರುವುದು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ. ನಾವು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ರೀತ್ಯಾ ಮತವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮತಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತು ಆ ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತಂಥ ನಾವು ಆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನರಿತು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ, ಆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿರುವವರೂ ಸಹ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ವಾತಾವರಣಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಹಾಗೆ, ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಹಾಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ, ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾನೂನು ರೀತ್ಯ ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಹಾಕಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾವು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡೋಣ. ಈ ಒಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕ್ರೋಢೀಕರಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಕೋಆರ್ಡಿನೇಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದುದು. ಕಮ್ಯುನಿಟಿ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಬಂದಾಗ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವಾಗಲೀ, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರವಾಗಲೀ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಅಚ್ಚು ಹಾಕಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ರೀತ್ಯಾ ಹಲವಾರು ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಕ್ರೋಢೀಕರಿಸಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕ್‌ಬೋರ್ಡ್, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಬೋರ್ಡುಗಳೇನಿವೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಛಾನಲ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡಿ, ೩೦೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅವರ ರಿಸೋರ್ಸ್‌ನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಹಿಂದೆ ಮ್ಯಾನ್ ಪವರ್ ಅಥವಾ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಸಿಪೇಷನ್ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ತ್ರೂ ಫೈನಾನ್ಸ್. ತ್ರೂ ಲೇಬರ್ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

೩-೦೦ ಪಿ.ಎಂ.

ತಮ್ಮ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಿ ನೋಡುವುದಾದರೆ, ಕಮ್ಯುನಿಟಿ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂ ಬೇರೆ ಅಲ್ಲ, ತಾವು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಬೇರೆ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಎರಡೂ ಒಂದೇ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಇಲಾಖೆಯೂ ತನ್ನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಗ್ರಾಮ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಂತಹ ಎಲ್ಲ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸೇವಕರನ್ನು ತನ್ನ

ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಅವರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಲಿಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ ಆಮೇಲೆ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಒಂದು ಹೊಸ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರಲ್ಲಾ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರವಾ ಅದರ ಕಾರ್ಯ ವೇನು? ಎಂಬುದು ನನಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವುದೇ ಹೊಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ. ಅದನ್ನು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ತಾಲೂಕು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಲಿಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಷ್ಟ ವೇನು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ನಾವು ಮಾಡಿ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳೂ ಒಂದಾಗೂಡಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಲಿಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಟ್ಯುಟರಿ ಬಾಡಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ, ಇದರ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೂ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ? ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲೂ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದೆ

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಳ್ಳೂರು ಆನಂದರಾವ್.—ಒಂದು ಗಂಟೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಆಡ್ಜರ್ನ್ ಮಾಡಿ. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಊರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವವರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸೋಮವಾರ ಮತ್ತೆ ಸೇರೋಣ.

ಛೇರ್ಮನ್.—ಒಂದೂವರೆ ಗಂಟೆಯವರೆವಿಗೂ ಕೂಡೋಣ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಳ್ಳೂರು ಆನಂದರಾವ್.—ಅತ್ತ ಕಡೆ ಯಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಕುರ್ಚಿಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಖಾಲಿ ಇವೆ. ಸೋಮವಾರ ಮತ್ತೆ ಸೇರೋಣ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ರಾಜಶೇಖರನ್.—ಸೋಮವಾರ ಮತ್ತೆ ಸೇರೋಣ. ಇತ್ತ ಕಡೆಯವರೂ ಮಾತನಾಡುವವರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅತ್ತ ಕಡೆಯವರೂ ಮಾತನಾಡಲಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಎಂ. ಯಾಹ್ಯಾ.—ಬಿಸಿನೆಸ್ ಆಡ್ವೈಜರಿ ಕಮಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗಿದೆ ಅದರಂತೆ ಹೋಗುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು, ಅದನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸದಿದ್ದರೆ, ನಾವು ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ರಾಜಶೇಖರನ್.—ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಹಣವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಯ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾದರೂ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕೊಡಬಾರದಾ? ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಎಂ. ಯಾಹ್ಯಾ.—ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದವುಗಳು. ಬಿಸಿನೆಸ್ ಅಡ್ವೈಜರಿ ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ತೀರ್ಮಾನದಂತೆ ಹೋಗುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.

Sri C. M. Arumugham.—If the hon. member could finish his speech within 5 minutes, it is all right. But if he has got more points, we may adjourn and let him continue his speech on Monday.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಭಾಸ್ಕರ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಸೋಮವಾರ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾರಂತೆ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಅಡ್ಜರ್ನ್ ಮಾಡೋಣ.

Mr. Chairman.—The House now stands and adjourned to meet again on Monday at 12 Noon.

The House adiourned at Five Minutes past One of the Clock to meet again at tweleve of the Clock on Monday, the 28th May 1979.

WD 667